COMMANDERS DIGEST

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DoD Photo By PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN

Roger T. Kelley (left) and Mr. Frank Render II answer questions for newsmen during a Pentagon press conference.

New Directive Outlines Actions To End Discriminatory Practices

Under the provisions of a new Department of Defense directive, commanders at military installations in the Continental United States shall initiate action to oppose and overcome discriminatory practices and impose appropriate restrictions in housing discrimination cases.

Also, they shall impose the off-limits sanction in other discrimination cases including clubs or retail establishments that cater to Service personnel.

In addition, the Department of Defense Directive (1100.15, dated Dec. 14, 1970) reinforces "the strong feeling" of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird on the subject of equal opportunity and makes clear where the responsibility lies, as well as those who are accountable for results.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve

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Defense Officials Plan Fact-finding Trip To Include Stops In Paris, Thailand, RVN

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird will begin a fact-finding trip Jan. 5 that will include stops in Paris, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. He revealed the trip at a Dec. 15 Pentagon news conference.

Secretary Laird will be accompanied by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Defense Department staff personnel.

The purpose of the trip, he said, "is to assess the progress of the Vietnamization Program; to assess the military situation in Southeast Asia; to assess the Military Assistance Programs; and also to confer with General Creighton W. Abrams, Commander, U.S. MACV, on what lies ahead as far as further troop reductions are concerned and an on-the-ground assessment of the military situation in Southeast Asia."

Secretary Laird said he would meet in Paris with Ambassadors David Bruce and Philip Habib. Conversations also will be held with Lieutenant General Julian Ewell, Military Advisor to the U.S. Delegation at the Paris Meetings on Vietnam.

During his 45 minute news conference, Secretary Laird touched on a number of subjects, including one on the prisoners of war situation:

—". . . until the prisoners are released, there will be no total

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DoD Photo By Frank E. Hall

ITALIAN GENERAL CITED—General Enzo Marchesi, Italy Chief of Staff of Defense, is congratulated by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on receiving the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) during ceremonies at the Pentagon. General Marchesi was on a tour of military installations.

New Directive Outlines Actions To End Discriminatory Practices

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Affairs Roger T. Kelley and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity Frank Render II, explained the new directive at a Pentagon news conference Dec. 17.

The first question asked by newsmen was: "In regards to base housing . . . does that mean that commanders in the overseas areas, for example, Germany, would be able to declare housing in a German community off-limits?" Secretary Kelley's answer: "No, it does not. This pertains to CONUS."

He added, "It is a significant problem and it is a problem that has to be dealt with, with a great deal of consciousness to national mores and customs which are not always compatible with ours in the United States. The base commander, in the case of overseas commanders, would be expected to consult with his superiors before taking any such action."

Discussing the new directive, Secretary Kelley said he was directed to examine Defense policies in the field of equal opportunity and minority employment and to make recommendations and such changes as were needed to make equal opportunity a reality and not just an ideal in the Defense Department.

MISSISSIPPI MAYOR SPEAKS—Mayor James C. Evers (right) of Fayette, Miss., fields questions put to him by cadets and other members of audience following a recent speech to the Cadet Wing at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo. The municipal leader spoke on the "Problems of a Black Mayor in a White Society." His address was sponsored by the Academy Distinguished Speaker Program. Mayor Evers is a Korean War veteran and a former field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Mississippi. He became mayor of Fayette in July 1969.

He said he found several things in need of correction.

"For one, I found the need to develop in a single statement the policy positions of the Department relative to the various dimensions of equal opportunity: equal opportunity in the military membership of the Armed Forces; equal opportunity in the civilian employment; and, finally, the standards of equal opportunity relative to contracts compliance, those contractors—over 10,000—employing over 15 million people who do business with the Department.

"We found also a need to establish with a directive the requirement that both within the military and the civilian organization there should be strong, positive, affirmative action programs, and that a special feature of those affirmative action programs would be the utilization of numerical goals and timetables.

"We believe that to be effective managers in the area of equal opportunity we have to quantify our goals relative to minority employment in areas that we find ourselves to be deficient, that is to say, areas in which we under-employ minorities.

"We believe, also, that complementary to those goals should be a timetable so that we don't drift aimlessly from one year to the next without accomplishing things and without making clear progress.

"A third and very important need that I found in the examination of our policies was to hold the Service Secretaries and the directors of the principal agencies of Defense responsible for results and accountable for results . . .

"Finally, the new directive incorporates an authority which enables base commanders to act on their own authority to declare off-limits any housing unit, any club or retail establishment that caters to Service personnel which is found to discriminate on racial grounds against any military members."

Under previous authorities it was necessary for base commanders to refer such problems to the Secretary of Defense. This caused unnecessary delays in acting, it was explained, and it clearly weakened the authority and the clout that the base commander would otherwise have in dealing with these matters.

The new directive contains two new policies. They are:

- **Consider leadership in operating successful equal opportunity programs as a criterion in the evaluation for promotion of military and civilian officials.**
- **Impose effective sanctions for noncompliance against officials who fail to produce satisfactory results and, for similar failures by business firms, recommend the imposition of sanctions as prescribed by existing directives.**

Secretary Kelley noted that these areas are new, adding, ". . . they were incorporated in the directive to make it perfectly clear that good performance or bad performance in the equal opportunity area is a basis for promotion or non-promotion of the individual. And to make it additionally clear that failure to step up to the responsibilities that are defined in this directive (1100.15) would be cause for taking appropriate action against the individual . . . appropriate action could mean removal of the individual from his command post."

Regarding the equal opportunity situation overseas, a report

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Gen. Walt Terms Action In Vietnam As 'Psychological Type Conflict'

General Lewis W. Walt, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, who recently returned from a visit to the Republic of Vietnam, believes the real war has been clouded by enemy propaganda which made it essentially a psychological type conflict.

He said, "It's a very complicated war and people just don't understand it."

The general noted that at the outset it was guerrilla-type fighting and people did not, and still don't, understand that there simply is no front line as in Korea or World War II. The guerrilla in the beginning was the No. 1 enemy—well trained, well equipped and well organized.

Today, however, the guerrilla has been neutralized to the point where his effectiveness now is down to 10 per cent of what it was. "They are very weak," Gen. Walt said.

Although the enemy does have a capability to launch attacks in both the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and in Laos the South Vietnamese are getting stronger every day.

The Popular Force and Regional Force are doing their job well. The same is true of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). "They (ARVN) have a lot of ability," Gen. Walt said, adding: "The first ARVN division has a lot of spirit, their morale is good, and they are confident they can handle anything."

The Cambodian operation proved very effective and still pays dividends. Explaining, Gen. Walt said the operation has destroyed the enemy's concept of the sanctuary and now they must guard this area for they never know when the ARVN will strike. This, of course, requires manpower that could be used elsewhere.

GENERAL WALT

The general said he visited both the I Corps area (northern provinces) and IV Corps in the Delta. In the I Corps he talked with everyone he could, military and civilian, and found Vietnamization to be very much in evidence. "I am very optimistics about Vietnamization," Gen. Walt said, "and I found it working much better than year ago when I was out there."

The general said it took him some time to understand the war and called himself "naive" in the beginning.

For example, he told the story of a visit he made outside DaNang where he talked with the village chief and was told there were no VC in the area.

"I felt pretty good about the situation," he related. "Just before leaving, however, a woman tugged at my hip pocket, and slipped me a piece of paper. It said the chief with whom I had just been talking was the No. 1 Viet Cong in the village."

New Directive Outlines Actions To End Discriminatory Practices

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by Mr. Render to the Secretary of Defense explains what a task group found after a visit to European military installation between Sept. 12-Oct. 7. The visit was termed successful and its purpose was to chronicle the facts concerning U.S. military race relations in Europe.

More than 5,600 military personnel and dependents were involved in seminars, open discussion groups, and personal conversations during the visit, the report states.

In the report Mr. Render said, "a dramatic turnaround of behavior and attitudes in the area of race relations is imperative in the military services if we are to maintain highly effective combat and support-oriented units that are prepared for their primary mission."

At another point in his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Render noted the situation as "critical" and said: "At this point in time the problems that we do find among our service personnel related to human rights, equal opportunity, and race relations are critical and must be addressed with unusual expediency.

"We recognize the fact that our personnel, to a great degree, reflect the attitudes and mores of our civilian society. However, with the type of control and the structure of the military establishment, we should again take the lead in providing for the rest of the country the methodology and performance in this area which will result in the obliteration of the problems . . ."

Mr. Render made two suggestions—one a long-range plan and the other short-range.

LONG RANGE—An all-Service educational program in race relations should go into effect sometime in 1971. Instruction should be provided for all military personnel from generals to recruits in this very sensitive area. There is general agreement on the need for such a massive program. Time would be required to work out such a program jointly with the Services.

SHORT RANGE—There is an immediate requirement for direction in no uncertain terms in all of the Services to provide for an aggressive, affirmative operation in the area of equal opportunity which will affect all personnel in a positive way. There is an immediate requirement to eliminate known discrepancies in promotions of personnel, in the administration of military justice, in job assignments, and to eliminate discrimination in housing and public accommodations and in other areas of keen sensitivity. There is also an immediate requirement to open and strengthen communications in all directions.

Part Two

PEACEKEEPING AND THE UNITED NATIONS

This is the second part of a recent address by Samuel De Palma, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, at a seminar held on the campus of the Central Michigan University.

I believe that the potentialities of the Charter for peaceful change have not been fully explored.

For example, its provisions regarding the peaceful adjustment of disputes provide a basis for U.N. recommendations as to terms of settlement in particular disputes. An equity tribunal might be established. Impartial arbitration could be tried. Mediators could as a matter of course accompany U.N. truce observation and peacekeeping forces.

World Stability

In any event, the U.N.'s role in building the peace goes beyond the political aspect, beyond both peacekeeping and peacemaking.

The accommodation of the impoverished two-thirds of the world's population into a stable world order is an inescapable condition of peace—and the U.N. must play a wider and more effective role than in the past dealing with the impoverished two-thirds of mankind.

Few people realize that some four-fifths of the funds and staffs of the entire U.N. system—that is, the U.N. and its ten or so specialized agencies—are devoted to programs of economic, social, and technical assistance, largely financed through the U.N. Development Program.

As you know, President Nixon has indicated that the United States will henceforth channel more of its foreign assistance through multilateral institutions, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

We must, however, first make sure that the UNDP is capable of handling the increased load. The U.N. Development Program has a solid record of success in providing technical experts and technical training to the underdeveloped countries and in helping them survey the investment potential of their natural resources.

But its present capacity to deliver such assistance is already strained, and improved management procedures are needed if it is to handle larger resources. Happily, a large degree of agreement has been achieved among U.N. members on the management reforms needed to increase its capacity and these are about to be carried out.

'The U.N. Development Program has a solid record of success in providing technical experts and technical training to the underdeveloped countries in helping them survey the investment potential of their natural resources.'

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Second Decade

The U.N. has just launched what is known as the Second Development Decade, which aims to increase the gross national product of the developing countries by an average of six per cent.

The First Development Decade recorded an overall increase of about five per cent, but much of that proved illusory because population growth reduced it to about 2.5 per cent on a per capita basis.

That is why we have been instrumental in creating a U.N. fund to assist countries in dealing with the population explosion.

The U.N.'s growing involvement with the problems and opportunities posed by the new technologies is the third major contribution it can make to peace and progress.

Advanced technology tends to create problems for which no national institution has an answer. As it shrinks time and distance, the need arises for international codes and international institutions to regulate its impact.

One area urgently in need of international cooperation and

regulation is the exploitation of the mineral resources of the seabeds. As you know, President Nixon has proposed a treaty under which nations would renounce all national claims over the natural resources of the seabed beyond the point where the high seas reach a depth of 200 meters and would agree to regard these resources as the common heritage of mankind.

Royalties For All

An international regime would provide for the collection of substantial mineral royalties to be used for international community purposes, particularly economic assistance to developing countries. This matter is being considered at the current General Assembly.

The problem of safeguarding the environment has finally become a matter of great international concern and, at our initiative, it is now under consideration in numerous international forums.

Intensive preparations are being made in the U.N. for a conference in Stockholm in 1972 where for the first time, the international community will focus attention on environmental problems on a global scale.

Narcotics addiction is another problem in which we increasingly look to the U.N. for action. At our initiative the U.N. has just agreed to undertake a major program to strengthen international agreements to control the production and sale of narcotic drugs and to curb the illicit traffic in such drugs.

For The Future

In none of the areas of the U.N.'s work I have mentioned is there any prospect of instant success.

All are exceedingly difficult, and all involve the reconciliation of seemingly conflicting national interests.

The U.N. is not a supranational institution. Yet, it can do as much as its member governments will allow and support. At present there is little prospect for basic structural changes that would give it more power or authority. Nor is that essential.

What is needed is greater support and above all more intelligent use of this one international institution which almost all nations are pledged to use for peace and progress.

The United Nations has developed somewhat differently from the organization which its founding fathers had in mind.

There are more constraints on the U.N.'s ability to take collective action for peace than they envisaged, but after all, we have learned that the business of maintaining law and order . . . is much more complex than we had imagined a generation ago.

International Security

I have spent some time pointing out the potential areas in which, with all its limitations, the U.N. can work because they have in fact become the elements of international security in our day.

Just as we can no longer think of security primarily in military terms, nor even in military-economic terms, we have had to learn that measures dealing with the whole complex of conditions that generate national and international tensions

'We have had to learn that measures dealing with the whole complex of conditions that generate national and international tensions are the elements out of which security must be created in the future.'

are the elements out of which security must be created in the future.

We are having to learn to define our national interests in much less restrictive or parochial terms than we did 25 years ago when the U.N. was founded. We know now how difficult it is to disentangle our security and our national interests from those of other nations; and yet we also have become more and more concerned about limiting our commitments abroad.

I think this contradiction has to be reconciled somehow; otherwise we are heading for even larger difficulties in the future.

That is why we cannot succumb to pessimism or cynicism, and why we must build realistically on the constructive activities now underway in the U.N. as we work to create a world order in which we shall not bear a disproportionate share of the burden.

We have a vital stake in the United Nations and we have no option but to work hard to make it more effective.

CITED FOR MANAGEMENT—Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. (left) presents Major General Kenneth W. Schultz the Eugene M. Zuckert Award for Outstanding Proficiency in Management. General Schultz is the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Organization Deputy for Minuteman, and is stationed at Norton AFB, Calif. Mr. Zuckert is a former Secretary of the Air Force.

RECEIVES PHILIPPINE MEDAL—Captain Shirl Stephany, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Coast Guard Detachment at the Sangley Point Naval Station, Republic of The Philippines, is awarded the Philippine Legion of Honor. The award was presented by the Executive Secretary of the President of the Philippines, the Honorable Alejandro Melchor, for service during relief operations for victims of typhoon "Georgia" which struck the town of Casiguran, in Northeast Quezon on Sept. 1, 1970. Observing is Brigadier General Aurelio Ugalde of the Philippines.

USAF Plans New Career Program For Enlisted Medical Technicians

A specialized pilot plan for clinical training to qualify Air Force enlisted medical technicians as physicians' assistants is scheduled to begin in July 1971.

Graduates will be assigned to relieve general medical officers in such duties as suturing wounds and lacerations, applying and removing casts and dressings, and accomplishing routine histories and physical examinations.

A tri-Service committee at the DoD level is currently exploring all facets of the concept of physician assistance to determine its overall applicability to the medical departments of the three Services.

In the Air Force program, initial annual classes of 100 selected airmen will receive several months of specialized training at the Air Force Medical Service School at Sheppard AFB, Tex., to be followed by a period of intensified clinical training at other Air Force medical centers. Students completing the course then will be designated and assigned as Physicians' Assistants. A full school curriculum and job description covering the new career field are now being formed.

The Physician Assistant program is one of several Air Force projects to make better use of available medical manpower.

At several hospitals, nurse clinicians are conducting cancer detection and family planning clinics, while some nurses are working in well-baby clinics and three currently are in training to be Pediatric Nurse Practitioners. Vocational nurses are being trained to assist professional nurses.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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President Signs New Legislation

President Nixon has signed into law three pieces of legislation of special interest to servicemen and their dependents.

The bills were signed Dec. 7. Following is the public law of each bill:

- **P.L. 91-529**—Authorizes payment of family separation allowance to military personnel even though the member does not maintain a residence for his dependents subject to his management.
- **P.L. 91-533**—Authorizes payment of family separation allowance to military personnel assigned to government quarters providing he is otherwise entitled to such allowance.
- **P.L. 91-534**—Provides for payment of family separation allowance to military personnel who are prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam.

Overseas Allowances For Cost-Of-Living

President Nixon has signed legislation that eases the anxiety which had surrounded military housing and cost of living allowances overseas.

The law amends Title 37, United States Code, and makes legal the existing system which divides overseas cost-of-living allowances into two parts, one for housing and another for other cost of living elements.

The legality of the interpretation of the wording in Title 37, USC, had been questioned by the Comptroller General, although the system had been in force for nearly 12 years.

Defense officials point out that enactment of the legislation—now Public Law 91-486—does not require an increase in appropriations for the Military Departments in Fiscal Year 1971. It merely validates the present system of computation, since funds are included in the Defense budget for this purpose.

It was determined that the present system, which has been in effect since 1958, was logical and reasonable.

RAID PARTICIPANTS CITED—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird decorates soldiers and airmen who participated in the Nov. 21 raid on the prisoner of war compound at Son Tay, North Vietnam, during a ceremony at Ft. Bragg, N.C., Dec. 9. Among the decorations Secretary Laird presented were four Distinguished Service Crosses, four Air Force Crosses, four Distinguished Flying Crosses, and 84 Silver Stars.

Defense Officials Plan Fact-finding Trip To Include Stops In Paris, Thailand, RVN

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and complete withdrawal of American presence in Vietnam; that the way to have total and complete withdrawal of Americans in Vietnam, the fastest, most rapid way is, of course, the negotiation route. In October, the President of the United States laid this before the negotiators in Paris as one of the five basic points for peace in Southeast Asia. There can be a release, and I hope that the North Vietnamese would release their prisoners, and I can assure you that we stand ready to encourage the South Vietnamese to release all of the North Vietnamese prisoners. This was the proposal placed before the Paris negotiators just last week. It did not receive a favorable response. I can assure you we have not stopped in this area and we will continue to push forward."

—On infiltration, the Secretary of Defense said, "the rates of infiltration (by the North Vietnamese) for this year will be somewhat below the rates of infiltration for last year. The rate of infiltration in November this year was higher than the rate of infiltration for November of last year. The rate of infiltration this month is running slightly below December of a year ago. . . . Major activities which are being carried on by the North Vietnamese as far as military actions, are confined to a large extent to Laos and Cambodia at the present time."

—On troop reductions he said, "we have gone forward with the fifth increment of troop reduction. As I told you here . . . when the fifth increment was announced, that we would meet or beat the 344,000. We have done that. . . . Today we have withdrawn over 200,000 men from Vietnam and this has been because of the progress of our Vietnamization program."

—"The sixth increment will move forward. A planning conference will be held on the fourth of January in Hawaii and the plans for the reduction to 284,000 by May 1 will be formulated; the transportation, the support plans for that sixth increment will be finalized at the troop withdrawal conference on Jan. 4. . . . I can assure you that we will meet or beat the troop ceiling of May 1."

—The level of effort and the military activity as far as Southeast Asia is concerned is at a lower level this year than it was last year. We are truly de-escalating the war and disengaging as far as Americans are concerned. . . . We've withdrawn 200,000 men from the area, American men. We have cut the number of sorties this year as compared to last year. . . .

* * *

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird commented Dec. 16 on the $66.6 billion budget approved by the House/Senate Conference Committee. He said:

"It has been most difficult for us to run the Defense Department in an orderly, economic manner for six months without having Congressional action on our budget. It has also been difficult for this reason to make a number of decisions on our Fiscal Year 1972 budget.

"I appreciate the actions taken by the House/Senate conferees in recognition of many of our high priority requirements, but I regret the more than $2 billion reduction by the Congress in the Fiscal Year '71 budget authorization, which had been submitted at a rock-bottom level. As I see it now, this will require expenditure reductions of about $800 million during the six months remaining in the current fiscal year.

"These cuts will increase the risks to our national security. In addition, it will be necessary because of Congressional budget cuts to go forward promptly with additional manpower reductions, additional civilian job reductions, base closings and reductions throughout the country, and we will also need to reduce further the number of Navy ships."

'Fading Away'

Dr. Foster Reviews United States' Scientific, Technological Status

"It is today's research and development that provides tomorrow's naval systems and also provides a capability to understand early and counter quickly the qualitative weapons improvements of the other side."

That view is taken by Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering, who also sees it as a "sobering picture."

He explains that in the past the United States had a comfortable edge in the level of Defense R&D effort in the quality of weapons resulting from the R&D process.

"Our comparative effort has made us confident that we could meet any Soviet challenge in defense, atomic energy or space," he told the American Society of Naval Engineers at Ft. Myer, Va.

But Dr. Foster sees the scientific and technological leadership upon which that confidence has been based fading away.

For example, the Soviet Union has now created a national research and development base that is 40 to 50 per cent larger than that of the United States—in equivalent manpower and spending—and that is challenging to the U.S. in quality.

In addition, their effort is increasing at 10 to 13 per cent each year, while that of the U.S. has declined.

"The nature of research and development is such that the problems of falling behind," Dr. Foster said, "can be multiplied far beyond the simple difference in levels of effort."

R&D RESULTS

That is, he said, R&D not only results in new ships and weapons but of near equal importance, it also enables "us to understand the shadowy evidence of what the Soviets—and others—are doing behind their curtain of secrecy.

"Our advanced work in the past has given us a store of knowledge which permitted us to understand the significance of new Soviet technical advances and be ready with an appropriate counter when the advance was translated into a new weapon," Dr. Foster said, adding:

"But should the Soviets become more advanced than we in some area of technology, they could then jump forward while we wondered what the change was all about."

He said the U.S. has grown used to being the nation that made the jumps. But, he cautioned, in the future a dangerously large proportion of the surprises are likely to come from the other side, while we scramble to catch up.

Dr. Foster believes the dominant causes of the pressure to decrease Defense spending stems from the earlier conduct of the war in Vietnam, from the rising cost of living and from competition with Government spending on civil programs—but that is not the whole story, he said.

There are many who feel that we have not used defense funds in the most effective way. In the area of ship design and construction we do not have a strong record to present in terms of our performance. Our shipbuilding program has been plagued by cost growth. The new ship construction projects we take to the Congress are very costly. We have experienced serious delays in ship construction projects leading not only to increased costs but also to delays in getting the needed new capabilities into the fleet.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EFFECTIVENESS

"Finally," he said, "while it has been clear to the Congress and the public that our new naval weapons are growing more expensive, it has not been equally clear that they are growing more effective. Our new ship designs do offer improvements in effectiveness in terms of their weapons, radar systems, increased range and endurance; but the improvements are not sufficiently dramatic nor sufficiently visible."

He said there is an urgent need to further increase the effectiveness of each dollar invested in the shipbuilding program—and, from his viewpoint, in the effectiveness of monies invested in ship designs and ship research and development—and to insure that the added effectiveness is as easily understood as the added cost.

Dr. Foster emphasized the role of his audience in the solution of national problems. The challenge at sea must be met, he said, by innovation and foresight. The solution lies in the intelligent and dedicated use of all available tools to achieve the essence of naval effectiveness—offensive capability.

VISITS USS RANGER—The British Navy's Vice Admiral Leslie Derrick Empson, Commander of Her Majesty's Far East Fleet (right), is greeted on the flightdeck of the attack aircraft carrier USS Ranger by Captain Joseph L. Coleman, Commanding Officer (left), and Captain William J. McVey, Chief of Staff, Commander Carrier Division Nine. The Royal Navy Admiral visited Seventh Fleet units in the South China Sea at the invitation of Vice Admiral M. F. Weisner, Commander of the Seventh Fleet. (Navy Photo by Jeff Vabulas)

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